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alongside; he gave LEE BOO his blessing, wishing him happy and prosperous, which his son received with great respect.—Seeing Captain WILSON busied in giving directions to his people, he stopt till he found him quite at liberty, and then went up to him and embraced him with great tenderness, shewing, by his looks and voice, how much he was distressed to bid him farewell; he shook all the officers by the hand, in a most cordial manner; saying, “*You are happy because you are going home;—I am happy to find you are happy—but still very unhappy myself to see you going away.*”—Then, assuring our people of his affectionate wishes for their successful voyage, he went over the side of the vessel into his canoe.—Most of the Chiefs on board left them at the same time, except RAA KOOK, and a few men who attended him, who would see the *English* clear of danger to the outside of the reef. As the canoes drew close and surrounded that of the King, the natives all looked up eagerly, as if to take leave, whilst their countenances communicated all their benevolent hearts felt, in looks more expressive than language. Our countrymen might with truth say, they left a whole people in tears; and so sensibly were they impressed themselves by this interesting scene, that when ABBA THULLE and his train turned back to OROOLONG, they were hardly able to give them three cheers, and their eyes pursued them to catch the latest look, whilst every man

on board, with the warmest emotions of gratitude, felt the efficacy of his services, which in a great measure had brought about their deliverance—and the steadiness of his friendship, which, though from imaginary alarms at times doubted, they had found firm and unshaken to the last.

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Having now bid adieu to this good and amiable prince, it may not be improper to give an outline of his general character.—It is more than probable, that the curtain is for ever dropped between him and the world!—He is entered into his own unnoticed domains, where he and his Ancestry have passed a long succession of ages in oblivious silence, unknown and unknown to their cotemporaries inhabiting the rest of the globe.—An accident, wholly unexpected, hath given us at last a transient sight of these people; nor is it likely that they will again be fought, or looked after, as they possess nothing but good sense and virtue, and live in a country which supplies no materials that may tempt the avarice of mankind to disturb their tranquillity.—If they have not, nor yet know the comforts of civilized nations, the advantages of arts, or the blandishments of luxury—they have, in counterpoise, been ignorant of the anxieties they awaken, the passions which they inflame, and the crimes they give birth to!—Even in their state of native simplicity, as pictured in the foregoing pages, there is, I should conceive, sufficient matter to interest, and still far more to admire. With regard to the excellent man, who ruled over these sons of Nature, he certainly.

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tainly, in every part of his conduct, shewed himself firm, noble, gracious, and benevolent; there was a dignity in all his deportment, a gentleness in all his manners, and a warmth and sensibility about his heart, that won the love of all who approached him.—Nature had bestowed on him a contemplative mind, which he had himself improved by those reflections that good sense dictated, and observation confirmed.—His remarks on the affair of the musquets was as pointed, and at the same time as delicate a reproof as perhaps was ever thrown out.—His conversation with Captain WILSON, respecting his son, whilst it shewed an unbounded confidence on the part of the King, marked also the force of great sentiment and reasoning; and his rebuke, when refusing his nephew's solicitation, discovered a heart tutored in the sentiments of refined honour.

The happiness of his people seemed to be always in ABBA THULLE's thoughts.—In order more effectually to stimulate them to useful labour, he had himself learnt all the few arts they possessed, and was looked on, in some of them, to be the best workman in his dominions.—His requesting from Captain WILSON the *Chinese* mat, was only to give his people a better pattern than their own to follow; and, in sending his son to ENGLAND, and in the long instructions given him before his departure, he had not, nor could have, any other object in view, but that of benefitting his subjects by the future improvements he would bring back to his country;
ideas,

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ideas, which the intercourse he had had with the *English* must have solely excited.—In short, had his lot been thrown to rule over a great nation, connected with mankind, one is at liberty to conjecture, that his talents and natural disposition might have made him the PETER of the southern world !

Placed as he was by Providence in its obscurer scenes, he lived beloved by his *Chiefs*, and revered by his people ; over whom, whilst he preserved a dignity that distinguished his superior station, he reigned more as the father than the sovereign.—The eyes of his subjects beheld their naked prince with as much awe and respect, as those are viewed who govern polished nations, and are decorated with all the dazzling parade and ornaments of royalty ; nor was the purple robe, or the splendid diadem necessary to point out a character, which the masterly hand of Nature had rendered so perfect !

Having passed the reef, and being clear of present danger, every one would have been in great spirits, had not the pain of quitting these friendly people overshadowed their joy.—RAA KOOK remained very pensive, and suffered the vessel to proceed a considerable way from the reef before he recollected himself, and summoned his canoes to return back.—As this Chief had been their first and truly valuable friend, they presented him with a brace of pistols, and a cartridge-box loaded with the proper cartridges.—The pinnace being now at the side of the vessel, the Captain and officers

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were prepared to take leave of the General ; but, when the moment of separation arrived, he was so affected, that he was at first unable to speak ; he took them cordially by the hand, and pointing with the other to his heart, said, *it was there he felt the pain* of bidding them farewell ; nor were there any on board who saw his departure without sharing nearly the same distress.—He addressed LEE BOO by his name, and spoke a few words to him ; but, being unable to proceed, he went into the boat, when, immediately quitting the rope, he gave our people a last affectionate look,—then dropped astern.

This excellent man appeared to be somewhat upwards of forty years of age, was of a middling stature, rather inclinable to be corpulent ; he had great expression of sensibility in his countenance, tempered with much good-nature. His character was firm and determined, yet full of humanity ; in whatever he undertook he was steady and persevering ; he delivered his orders to the people with the utmost lenity, but would be obeyed ; and they, on every occasion, seemed to serve him with ardour and alacrity, as if mingling affection with duty. The reader must have observed, that from his first interview with our people, he had shewn an attachment to them, which was never after lessened or cooled. He was not of so serious a cast as the King, nor had he that turn for humour and mimicry which ARRA

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KOOKER so strongly possessed; but he had abundant good-humour, was always pleasant and lively, and well-disposed to laughter, when it was occasionally excited. He had an eager spirit of inquiry, and a desire to examine the causes and reasons of every effect which he saw produced, and was wonderfully quick in comprehending whatever was described to him; his mind was strong and active, his behaviour manly and courteous, and accompanied with so nice a sense of honour, that he felt it wounded whenever any of the natives had, by their little trifling thefts, violated, as he judged, the laws of hospitality, which he held most sacred, and always discovered an impatience till he could make them restore what they had taken away. This he carried so far as even to shew his displeasure at the *CHIEF minister*, for requesting a cutlass of Captain WILSON (at the first interview) thinking it a breach of this virtue, to solicit a favour of those who were so situated, as not to be at liberty to refuse the request, though the granting it might be inconvenient. He was much amused by the peculiar manner of the *Chinese*, and their way of talking; would frequently sit down to pick oakum with them, on purpose to see more of them, without seeming to intrude. Our people were probably partly indebted to his good offices for the steady friendship the King had for them; at least, on their first coming, he certainly interested his brother in their favour. He beheld all duplicity with indignation, and publicly, before the King, shewed his contempt of

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SOOGLE, the *Malay*, who had dared to throw out insinuations prejudicial to the *English*. He was communicative to our people on every occasion, and at all times willing to explain any thing to them; and, had they always had the linguist at their elbow, or a language in which they could have more easily conversed with him, many things might have been cleared up, which must now remain undetermined.—With all these excellent qualities, he appeared in his domestic character equally respectable; as the reader will recollect, who has had a view of his pleasant deportment in his own family, and has seen him in all the silent majesty of grief attending the obsequies of a valiant son who had been slain in fighting for his country.—To all these circumstances I must add, that the concern he discovered in taking leave of his nephew, and our countrymen, evidently proved there was no small portion of sensibility lodged about his heart.

Whilst I am closing this last remark on the character of RAA KOOK, I cannot avoid making a general observation on the people of PELEW, who, though they appeared to be Philosophers in adversity, Stoics in pain, and Heroes in death, yet, in many of the more delicate feelings of the human breast, they possessed all the amiable tenderness of a woman!

CHAPTER XXII.

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The English, in the OROOLONG, quit the PELEW Islands.—An Account of their Passage from thence to MACAO.—Their Arrival there.—They dispose of their Vessel, and proceed to CANTON, where they embark for ENGLAND.

OUR countrymen being now in a fair way of getting to CHINA, after parting with their humane friends of PELEW, hauled up along the back of the reef, N. W. by N. having the end of the outer breakers on their lee-beam.—At noon the island of OROOLONG bore S. E. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant about four leagues, from whence they took their departure; its latitude being $7^{\circ} 19'$ north, and longitude $134^{\circ} 40'$ east of GREENWICH.

Wednesday,
12.

The two first days after leaving the PELEW islands, our people had tolerable weather, with light squalls and rain, the wind variable from E. to S. E. with which they steered to the northward.—LEE BOO, the first night he slept on board, ordered BOYAM, his servant (who was one of the two Malays from PELELEW) to bring his mat upon deck; a warmer covering was prepared for him, to defend him from the cold:—

{ Thursday
13, and
Friday 14.

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He was the next morning much surprized at not seeing land.—Captain WILSON now clothed him in a shirt, waistcoat, and a pair of trowsers; he appeared to feel himself uneasy in wearing the two first articles, and soon took them off and folded them up, using them only as a pillow; but, being impressed with an idea of the indelicacy of having no clothing, he never appeared without his trowsers; and as the vessel, proceeding northward, advanced into a climate gradually growing colder, he in a little time felt less inconvenience in putting on again his jacket and shirt; to which, when he had been a little time accustomed, his new-taught sense of propriety was so great, that he would never change his dress, or any part of it, in the presence of another person, always retiring for that purpose to some dark corner where no one could see him.—The motion of the vessel at first made him very sea-sick, and obliged him frequently to lie down; this sickness by degrees abating, he had one of the apples given him which had been brought from PELEW; he expressed a doubt about eating it; but, being told it was the Captain's desire, and that ABBA THULLE had sent them for him, he observed to BOYAM, that he was much indulged, none but a few great people having his father's permission to eat of this fruit *.

This young man was remarkably clean in his person, washing himself several times a day; and as soon as he was

* This remark of LEE BOO's agrees with the King's telling Captain WILSON, when he gave him those apples, that they were a great rarity.

perfectly

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perfectly recovered from his sea-sickness he appeared to be easy and contented. The latitude, on the fourteenth at noon, was $9^{\circ} 38'$ north by observation.—The day following was cloudy but good weather, with a swell from the N. E.—They saw a few sea-birds and flying-fish; and, having an observation at noon, found they were in latitude $10^{\circ} 45'$ north; the weather continued moderate, though cloudy, and their little vessel (excepting a small leak) was found in every respect equal to their hopes.—They had this forenoon prayers read upon deck, all our people having, in this happy deliverance, too strong a recollection of the mercies of Providence not to offer them publicly, with hearts full of gratitude. The latitude at noon was $12^{\circ} 1'$ north.—LEE BOO was now so well recovered as to eat a flying-fish that was caught upon deck, and some yam, having till this time eat very little.—He this afternoon told BOYAM, *that he was sensible his father and family had been very unhappy from knowing that he had been sick.*

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Saturday 15.

Sunday 16.

The weather continuing fair, with the wind from the N. E. and east, they endeavoured this morning to make more room, by re-stowing their provision and stores; in doing which they discovered that the leak was under the end of one of the floor-timbers: it was proposed to cut it away, in order to come at and stop it from within, but on more mature consideration this was thought to be too

Monday 17.

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From Tues-
day 18, to
Friday 21.

Saturday 22.

Sunday 23.

Monday 24.

Tuesday 25.

dangerous an attempt, as it might occasion the starting of a plank, which would expose the vessel to the almost certainty of sinking; the idea was therefore immediately given up, as the water made was easily cleared by two men at the pump.—The latitude at noon, by observation, was $13^{\circ} 19'$ north.—In the night they had strong squalls, variable to the northward, with rain, and at times had very hot puffs of wind, as if from land; they kept under an easy sail and a good look-out until day-light, but saw no appearance of land; the weather being very unsettled, with squalls and rain, and the wind varying at times to the eastward, southward, and S. W. with lightning and dark clouds.—On the twenty-first they found, by observation, their latitude to be $17^{\circ} 47'$ north, and the next day were in $18^{\circ} 29'$ north: the weather continuing very unsettled, with frequent squalls, the wind remaining in the E. and S. E. quarters until the twenty-third, when it veered round to the N. E. with rain, till the next morning, the weather becoming then moderate and fair; the latitude at noon was $20^{\circ} 43'$ north, by observation; in the night they had some light squalls, and kept a good look-out for the land.—In the morning, about three o'clock, having great rippings in the water, they hauled up to the northward till day-light, when they saw the BASHEE islands bearing W. N. W. distant about three leagues. This circumstance much pleased LEE BOO. He was eager to learn their names, which being told him repeatedly, until

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until he could pronounce them; he took a piece of line, which he had brought with him for the purpose of making remarks, and tied a knot thereon, as a remembrance of the circumstance.—At seven o'clock the wind changing to the northward, they bore away through a passage between the islands, and at noon were in the CHINA sea, their latitude $21^{\circ} 5'$ north, by observation; they had now fair weather with smooth water, and by four o'clock in the afternoon had lost sight of the BASHEE islands.

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The next morning about nine o'clock they saw land upon their quarter, bearing from N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. to E. N. E. being part of the island of FORMOSA; at noon their latitude was $21^{\circ} 49'$ north. The fair weather continued next day, but with a swell from the northward, which wet them a little; their latitude at noon being $22^{\circ} 17'$ north. The wind increasing in the afternoon to a fresh gale, they now felt a material change to cold, of which they were the more sensible from the hot weather they had before experienced. The next morning they saw several *Chinese* fishing-boats, and a small *China junk* *. At eight o'clock they saw land, being a small hill, bearing N. by W.; at noon they were in latitude $22^{\circ} 20'$ north. The wind blowing briskly, at one o'clock in the morning they got soundings at twenty-five fathom, soft ground;

Wednesday
26.

Thursday
27.

Friday 28.

Saturday
29.

* *Junk* is the name given by *Europeans* to the *Chinese*-built vessels employed in their home or coasting trade; some of them are very large, and trade to BATAVIA and MALACCA.

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they kept sounding during the night, and at seven o'clock in the morning they saw the land, bearing from N. by E. to W. S. W.: they stood in amongst the islands, as the wind would permit, and at noon were in latitude 22° 3' north, the high land called the ASSES EARS then bearing S. S. W. They steered to the westward amongst the islands until six o'clock in the evening, when they anchored in ten fathom water, a soft clay bottom, amongst some small *Chinese* vessels. —LEE BOO appeared quite delighted at the sight of land, and the number of boats on the water.

Sunday 30.

The next morning Captain WILSON procured a pilot to conduct their vessel between the islands to MACAO; and when they came in sight of it, an *English* jack was hoisted at the mast-head, which being seen by the officers of the *Portuguese* ships at anchor in the TYPA, they immediately sent their boats to meet our people, bringing with them fruit and provisions, as also men to assist them, judging, from the size of their little vessel, that they must be part of some *English* ship's crew that had been wrecked; and one of the officers was so obliging as to wait with his boat to take the Captain on shore to the Governor; who, being at that time engaged on particular business, desired to be excused from seeing the Captain, but acquainted him, by the officer on duty, that they were welcome to the port of MACAO. This gentleman informed Captain WILSON, that the Honourable Company's *supracargoes* were all up at CANTON,

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CANTON, and that there was no *English* gentleman there at MACAO, but Mr. M'INTYRE, to whom Captain WILSON immediately went on taking leave of this officer, having, when before at MACAO, in the ANTELOPE, received many testimonies of this gentleman's friendship; who, when he heard of Captain WILSON's misfortunes, with his wonted humanity and attention ordered provisions to be sent on board the vessel to the officers and people, and such other necessities as they might stand in need of; whilst the Captain wrote to the Company's *supra-cargoes*, to acquaint them with the fate of the ANTELOPE, as also of his arrival and situation; which letters Mr. M'INTYRE immediately forwarded to CANTON.—They now learnt that Peace was established in EUROPE, and that there were a number of *English* and other ships at WHAMPOA; that some of the Company's ships were loaded and ready to sail, which was most welcome intelligence.—Before Captain WILSON went on shore, LEE BOO, on seeing the large *Portuguese* ships at anchor in the TYPA, appeared to be greatly astonished, exclaiming, as he looked at them, *Clov, clov, muc clov!* that is, *Large, large, very large!* He gave our people an early opportunity of seeing the natural benevolence of his mind; for some of the *Chinese* boats, that are rowed by poor *Tartar* women, with their little children tied to their backs (and who live in families on the water) surrounded the vessel, to petition for frag-

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ments of victuals—the young Prince, on noticing their supplications, gave them oranges, and such other things as he had, being particularly attentive to offer them those things which he best liked himself.

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The next morning Mr. M^CINTYRE, with a *Portuguese* gentleman of MACAO, accompanied the Captain on board the OROOLONG, taking with them all kinds of refreshments and provisions ready dressed. In the evening they took LEE BOO and all the officers on shore, except the Chief Mate, who remained with the people to take care of the vessel, till they should receive orders from the Company's *supra-cargoes*."

The *Portuguese* gentleman, who paid Captain WILSON this visit, expressed much pleasure in seeing the PELEW Prince, and on going on shore, requested that the *New Man* (as he called LEE BOO) might be permitted to visit his family.—This being the first house our young traveller had ever seen, he was apparently lost in silent admiration; what struck most his imagination at first, was, the upright walls and the flat ceilings of the rooms; he seemed as if puzzling himself to comprehend how they could be formed; and the decorations of the rooms were also no small subject of astonishment. When he was introduced to the ladies of the family, his deportment was so easy and polite, that it was exceeded only by his abundant good-nature; so far from
being

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being embarrassed, he permitted the company to examine his hands, which were tatooed, and appeared pleased with the attention shewn him. When he retired with Captain WILSON, his behaviour left on the mind of every one present the impression, that however great the surprize might be, which the scenes of a new world had awakened in him, it could hardly be exceeded by that which his own amiable manners and native polish would excite in others.

MACAO being the first land our people had set foot on since they left the PELEW islands, they congratulated one another very cordially, LEE BOO seeming to join in the congratulation as warmly as any one. Mr. M^CINTYRE conducted them to his own house, where they were introduced into a large hall lighted-up, with a table in the middle covered for supper, and a sideboard handsomely decorated.—Here a new scene burst at once on LEE BOO's mind, he was all eye, all admiration. The vessels of glass appeared to be the objects which riveted most his attention.—Mr. M^CINTYRE shewed him whatever he conceived would amuse him; but every thing that surrounded him was attracting—his eye was like his mind, lost and bewildered.—It was in truth to him a scene of magic, a fairy tale.—Amongst the things that solicited his notice, was a large mirror at the upper end of the hall, which reflected almost his whole person. Here LEE BOO stood in perfect amazement at seeing himself;—he laughed

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—he drew back, and returned to look again, quite absorbed in wonder.—He made an effort to look behind, as if conceiving somebody was there, but found the glass fixed close to the wall. Mr. M'INTYRE, observing the idea that had crossed him, ordered a small glass to be brought into the room, wherein having viewed his face, he looked behind, to discover the person who looked at him; totally unable to make out how all this was produced.

Nor did LEE BOO's surprize at seeing himself in the mirror, much exceed that of each of our own people, though the cause was different, not one of them having ever got a glimpse of their own face from the time of the wreck, each having only noticed the hollow-eyed and lank look of his companions; but when they now stood before the mirror, every one individually perceived that hard labour, hard living, spare diet, and anxiety of mind, had wrought a change in every countenance far greater than they could have imagined.

After passing an evening, which had been rendered pleasant and chearful from the hospitality of their host, and the simplicity of LEE BOO, our people retired for the night: whether LEE BOO passed it in sleep, or in reflecting on the occurrences of the day, is uncertain; but it is more than probable they were the next morning recollected by him in that confused manner in which we recall the traces of a dream.

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The succeeding day he had more leisure to examine the house in which they had slept; the upright walls and flat cielings still continued to be the objects of his surprize; he was perpetually feeling the first, as if he thought he could thereby gain an idea of their construction; but the latter seeming self-supported, was beyond what his mind could at that time comprehend.

As our people were too numerous to remain with Mr. M'INTYRE, without trespassing on him, Captain WILSON requested his assistance to form an establishment of their own; in which he complied, by accommodating them with a house belonging to an *English* gentleman then at CANTON; and, having provided them with servants and necessaries for their table, they sent for the crew of the OROOLONG on shore, leaving only one officer and a few men on board, who were alternately relieved.

Soon after our people came on shore, some of them went to purchase such things as they were in want of, in doing which they did not forget LEE BOO, who was a favourite with them all; they bought him some little trinkets, which they thought would from their novelty please him.— Amongst them was a string of large glass beads, the first sight of which almost threw him into an ecstacy; he hugged them with a transport that could not be exceeded by the interested possessor of a string of pearls of equal magnitude.— His imagination told him he had in his hands all the wealth
the

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the world could afford him.—He ran with eagerness to Captain WILSON, to shew him his riches, and, enraptured with the idea that his family should share them with him, he, in the utmost agitation, intreated Captain WILSON would immediately get him a *Chinese* vessel, to carry his treasures to PELEW, and deliver them to the King, that he might distribute them as he thought best, and thereby see what a country the *English* had conveyed him to; adding, that the people who carried them should tell the King, that LEE BOO would soon send him other presents. He also told Captain WILSON, that if the people faithfully executed their charge, he would (independant of what ABBA THULLE would give them) present them at their return with one or two beads, as a reward for their fidelity.—Happy state of simplicity and innocence, whose pleasures can be purchased on such easy terms, and whose felicity arises from an ignorance of those objects which disquiet the human race, and agitate their passions! But one grieves to think this sentiment cannot be indulged, without reflecting how soon a knowledge of the world destroys the illusion of this enviable enchantment!

In a few days Captain WILSON received letters from the *supra-cargoes*, expressing their concern for his misfortunes, and the satisfaction they received in his safe return, with his ship's company, after so many perils; accompanying the letters with a variety of necessaries, and warm clothes, and

advising the disposal of the vessel and stores, as the *Chinese* government would not admit of her coming up to WHAMPOA, without paying duty and port charges to a considerable amount.

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Mr. MONTYRE also received letters, desiring him to furnish them with money, and every thing else they might be in want of.—They also received congratulatory letters from their particular friends, on their arrival at MACAO, after the hardships they had sustained; and these were accompanied by other letters from the commanders of several of the Company's ships, kindly offering to accommodate them with a passage to ENGLAND.—And it would be an injustice to the gratitude and feelings of Captain WILSON and his officers, should the recorder of these events omit to mention the kind treatment they experienced from the Company's *supra-cargoes*; from several *Portuguese* gentlemen, inhabitants of MACAO; and also from the Commodore of their ships, who being almost ready to sail for EUROPE, offered Captain WILSON, with many kind expressions, a passage in his ship, for himself, and such other persons as he might wish to take with him.

Whilst LEE BOO remained at MACAO, he had frequent opportunities of seeing people of different nations; and also was shewn three *English* women, who having lost their husbands in INDIA, had been sent from MADRAS thither, and were

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were waiting there to return to EUROPE, to whom the *new man*, as he was called, gave the preference to any other of the fair sex he had seen.—This early decision made in favour of our country-women, and made by one who could feel no prejudices, but judged by his eye—had this amiable youth lived to have been much known in ENGLAND, must have insured him the countenance and favour of all the ladies.

Having no quadrupeds at PELEW, the two dogs left there were the only kind he had seen; therefore the sheep, goats, and other cattle which he met with whilst at MACAO, were viewed with wonder. The *Newfoundland dog*, which had been given to his uncle ARRA KOOKER, being called SAILOR, he applied the word SAILOR to every animal that had four legs.—Seeing some horses in a stable, he called them *Clow SAILOR*, that is, *Great Sailor*; but the next day seeing a man pass the house on horseback, he was himself so wonderfully astonished, that he wanted every one to go and see the strange sight. He went afterwards to the stables where the horses were; he felt, he stroaked them, and was inquisitive to know what their food was, having found, by offering them some oranges he had in his pocket, that they would not eat them. He was easily persuaded to get on one of their backs; and when he was informed what a noble, docile, and useful animal it was, he with much earnestness

earnestness besought the Captain to get one sent to his uncle RAA KOOK, to whom he said he was sure it would be of great service.

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They were now waiting for a permit and boats to take them to CANTON, when Captain CHURCHILL, of the WALPOLE, having made his passage to CHINA against the *Monsoon*, arriving at MACAO at this time, was so obliging as to accommodate them with a passage up to WHAMPOA; only Mr. BENDER, with five or six of the men, remaining at MACAO with the OROOLONG, till she should be disposed of.

During the time LEE BOO was in the WALPOLE, he had sufficient matter to keep all his faculties awake; the furniture, tables, chairs, lamps, and the upright bulk-heads, with the deck over head, were all surprising; after his eye had in silence run over these objects, he whispered to Captain WILSON, that *Clow Ship was House*. It is more than probable that nothing on board the WALPOLE escaped his notice, as it was evident nothing on shore did.—At CANTON, the number of houses, the variety of shops, and the multitude of artificers, induced him to say, there was a *Tackalby* for every thing.—Being at the Company's table, at the factory, the vessels of glass, of various shapes and sizes, particularly the glass chandeliers, attracted his notice.—When, on looking round, he surveyed the number of attendants standing behind the gentlemen's chairs, he observed to Captain WILSON, that

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the King, his father, lived in a manner very different, having only a little fish, a yam, or a cocoa-nut, which he eat from off a leaf, and drank out of the shell of the nut; and when his meal was finished, wiped his mouth and his fingers with a bit of cocoa-nut husk; whereas the company present eat a bit of one thing, and then a bit of another, the servants always supplying them with a different plate, and different sorts of vessels to drink out of.—He seemed from the first to relish tea; coffee he disliked the smell of, and therefore refused it, at the same time telling Captain WILSON *he would drink it if he ordered him*.—On their arrival at MACAO, one of the seamen being much intoxicated, LEE BOO expressed great concern, thinking him very ill, and applied to Mr. SHARP, the surgeon, to go and see him; being told nothing material ailed him, that it was only the effect of a liquor, that common people were apt to indulge in, and that he would soon be well, he appeared satisfied; but would never after even taste spirits, if any were offered him, saying, *it was not drink fit for gentlemen*.—As to his eating and drinking, he was in both temperate to a degree.

After they had been about five or six days at CANTON, Mr. BENDER, and the men who remained with him at MACAO, accompanied by Mr. M'INTYRE, came up in one of the country-boats to CANTON.—The window where LEE BOO was then at breakfast looked towards the water; the moment he got a distant view of them, without saying a word to the Captain,

Captain, or other person, he sprang from his seat, and was at the edge of the river before the boat reached the shore; he received them with such joy and eagerness, and shook their hands with such expressions of affection, as won their warmest regard; he seemed impatient till he could get them into the house, fearing that by staying behind they had not fared so well as himself.

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When our people went on board the WALPOLE, Mr. MONTYRE had kindly undertaken to manage the business of disposing of the OROOLONG; she was accordingly put up to auction, and sold for seven hundred *Spanish* dollars.—It having been judged that the two time-pieces which they had in her would fetch more money at CANTON, they were brought up there for sale, and were also the surgeon's instruments, the latter being intended as a present to Mr. SHARP; but the carpenter's mate objecting to relinquish his share in them, in consequence of his tools having been disposed of, Mr. SHARP declined the offer; they were therefore put up to sale at CANTON, with the time-pieces, and bought by Captain WILSON, who presented them to Mr. SHARP, as an acknowledgment for his attention to, and care of, the ship's company, of whom not a single man had died, or been unable to do duty for any length of time, since their leaving ENGLAND.

Whilst at CANTON, several gentlemen, who had been at MADAGASCAR, and other places, where the throwing of the

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spear is practised, and who themselves were in some degree skilled in the art, having expressed a wish to see LEE BOO perform this exercise; they assembled at the hall of the factory for that purpose.—LEE BOO did not at first point his spear to any particular object, but only shook and poised it, as is usually done before the weapon is thrown from the hand; this they were also able to do: but proposing to aim at some particular point, they fixed this point to be a gauze cage which hung up in the hall, and which had a bird painted in the middle; LEE BOO took up his spear with great apparent indifference, and, levelling at the little bird, struck it through the head, astonishing all his competitors, who, at the great distance from whence they flung, with much difficulty even hit the cage.

He was greatly pleased with the stone buildings and spacious rooms in the houses at CANTON; but the flat ceilings still continued to excite his wonder; he often compared them with the sloping thatched roofs at PELEW, and said, by the time he went back he should have learnt how it was done, and would then tell the people *there* in what manner they ought to build.—The benefitting his country by whatever he saw, seemed to be the point to which all his observations were directed.

Being at the house of Mr. FREEMAN, one of the *supra-cargoes*, amongst the things brought in for tea was a sugar-dish of blue glass, which much struck LEE BOO's fancy. The joy with which he viewed it, induced that gentleman,
after

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after tea, to carry him into another room, where there were two barrels of the same kind of blue glass (which held about two quarts each) placed on brackets: his eye was again caught by the same alluring colour, he looked at them eagerly, then went away, and returned to them with new delight: the gentleman observing the pleasure they gave him, told him he would make him a present of them, and that he should carry them to PELEW; this threw him into such a transport of joy he could hardly contain himself; he declared them to be a great treasure, and that when he returned, his father, ABBA THULLE, should have them: he wished his relations at PELEW could but see them, as he was sure they would be lost in astonishment.

As there were some of the Company's ships that were soon to sail for ENGLAND, Captain WILSON declined two advantageous offers of the command of country ships, thinking it his duty to embrace the earliest opportunity of acquainting, in person, the INDIA Company with the fate of the ANTELOPE, and the particular circumstances attending it.

It still remained for him to lay before the companions of his adverse fortune, a statement of the different sales, and give to every man an equal share of what they had produced; which being settled, Captain WILSON acquainted his officers and men, that they were now at liberty to provide for themselves as opportunity should offer, at the same time recommending

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mending to them all, but particularly his officers, to return to ENGLAND; where, he had no doubt, but that the Honourable Company would recompense, in some measure, every individual for the hardships they had sustained; declaring that he felt himself in the highest degree obliged to them for the good order, the unanimity, and the excellent conduct they had so cheerfully persevered in, during the trying scenes they had experienced together, and which had afforded them an opportunity of testifying their zeal for the general service; which it should be his business to represent in such terms as their whole behaviour truly merited.

Mr. SHARP, who, from the time of leaving the PELEW islands, had taken LEE BOO under his immediate care, now resigned his charge to Captain WILSON, and came home in the LASCELLS, Captain WAKEFIELD; the other officers and people engaged in different ships, as vacancies offered, but the greater part of the men embarked in the YORK, Captain BLANCHARD; nor did any of them separate without some emotions of concern in quitting those companions with whom they had shared so many difficulties.

LEE BOO embarked with Captain WILSON in the MORSE, Captain JOSEPH ELLIOTT, who, in the most friendly manner, accommodated them to ENGLAND. And, as we have now disposed of, and dispersed all those who formerly composed the complement of the ANTELOPE, I shall, for the present, leave their respected Commander pursuing, with

our

our young Prince, his voyage to ENGLAND.—Being inclined to hope that the character and conduct of these hitherto unknown people, whom I have introduced in the foregoing narrative, have interested the reader, I shall now give him some account of the Government, Customs, Manners, and Arts, of the Natives of PELEW, as far as I have been able to collect them, from the different reports of the Captain, and such of his officers who have favoured me with their communications.

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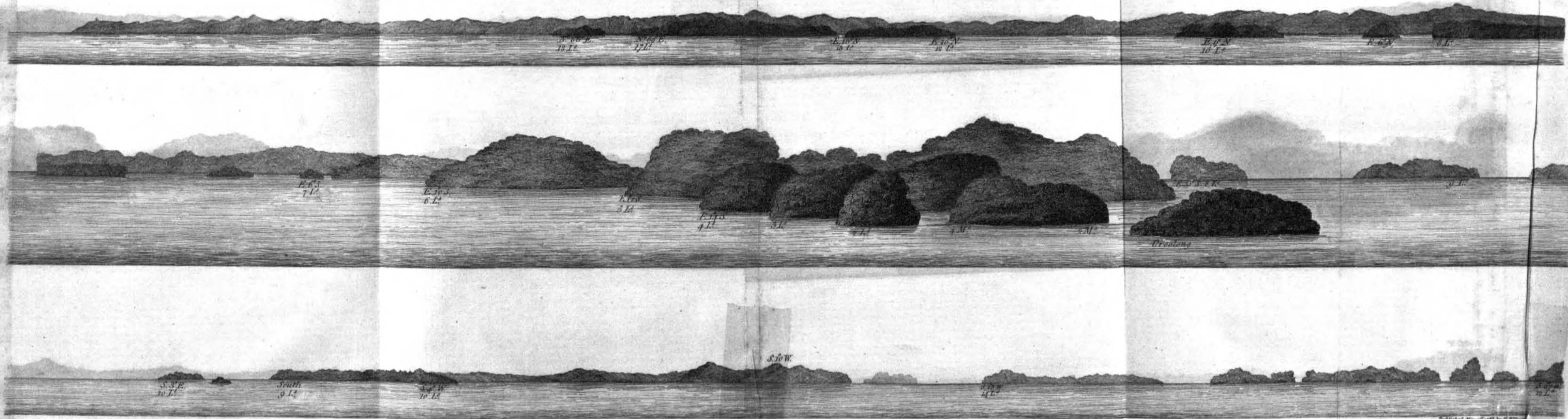
CHAPTER XXIII.

*General Idea of the Islands.—Of the KING.—Of the GENERAL.
—Of the CHIEF Minister.—Of the RUPACKS.—Of the Na-
ture of Property at PELEW.*

THE PALOS or PELEW islands are a chain of small islands, situated between the 5th and 9th degree of north latitude, and between 130 and 136 degrees of east longitude from GREENWICH, and lie in a N. E. and S. W. direction: they are long but narrow, of a moderate height, well covered with wood, at least such of the islands as our people had an opportunity of seeing. They are circled on the west side by a reef of coral, of which no end could be seen from any eminences they were on; this reef in some places extends five or six leagues from the shore, and in no parts that were visited less than two or three.

The reader will bear in mind that the ANTELOPE was not a ship particularly sent out to explore undiscovered regions, or prepared to investigate the manners of mankind; it had not on board philosophers, botanists, draughtsmen, or gentlemen experienced in such scientific pursuits as
might

VIEW of the PELEW ISLANDS, as taken by *M. DEVIS* from the Observatory on Oroolong.



might enable them to examine with judgment objects which presented themselves, or trace nature through all her labyrinths.—Distress threw them on these islands, and when there; every thought was solely occupied on the means of getting away, and liberating themselves from a situation of all others the most horrible to the imagination, that of being cut off for ever from the society of the rest of the world.

Forlorn and melancholy as their lot at first appeared, the gloom it cast over them was soon dispelled, by finding themselves amongst an humane race of men, who were superior to the wish of taking any advantage of their distress; who had hearts to feel for what our people suffered; benevolence to relieve their immediate wants; and generosity to co-operate with them in every effort to work out their deliverance.—The *English* possessed what was in the estimation of the natives of the highest value—iron and arms. The *Malay* wreck had, for the first time, thrown in their way a few pieces of the former; the use and power of the latter had only been discovered to them by the ill fortune of our countrymen.—These objects, so desirable to them, they might unquestionably have possessed themselves of, the number of our people, capable of bearing arms, being only twenty-seven, the Captain and Surgeon included; but their notions of moral rectitude lay as a barrier against the intrusion of

such a thought;—renouncing every advantage of power, they approached them only with the smiles of benevolence.

All the varied courtesies offered to the *English* by the natives, from whom a very different line of conduct had been apprehended, operated forcibly on their minds; and their misfortune happening at a moment when their assistance was very material for ABBA THULLE's service against his enemies, this circumstance soon formed a connection, and produced an unreserved intercourse and steady friendship between the natives and our countrymen, which, during the thirteen weeks they remained there, afforded them opportunity of observing the manners and dispositions of the inhabitants, and thereby to form some notion of their government and customs.—If they were not enabled to trace the current of power through all its various channels, their observations could pursue it to the fountain-head, from whence the whole seemed to take its rise; and it appeared beyond a doubt that the chief authority was lodged in the person of

ABBA THULLE, THE KING.

At PELEW the King was the first person in the government. He appeared to be considered as the father of his people; and, though divested of all external decorations of

royalty, had every mark of distinction paid to his person. —His *Rupacks* or Chiefs approached him with the greatest respect; and his common subjects, whenever they passed near him, or had occasion to address him, put their hands behind them, and crouched towards the ground; —even if they were passing any house or place where the King was supposed to be, they humiliated themselves in the same manner, till they had got beyond his probable presence, when they resumed their usual mode of walking. On all occasions the behaviour of ABBA THULLE appeared gentle and gracious, yet always full of dignity; he heard whatever his subjects had to say to him, and, by his affability and condescension, never suffered them to go away dissatisfied.—This personage, however great he was held at PELEW, was not understood by our people to possess a sovereignty over all the islands which came within their knowledge.—The *Rupacks* of EMUNGS, EMILLEGUE, and ARTINGALL, and the *Rupack* MAATH, were independent in their own territories.—Yet ABBA THULLE had several islands over which he ruled; and all the observations that follow are solely confined to his government, though it is not improbable that the other islands might have much similitude in their system.

Upon all occurrences of moment, he convened the *Rupacks* and officers of state; their councils were always held in the open air, upon the square pavements which have

so frequently been mentioned in the foregoing narrative, where the King first stated the business upon which he had assembled them, and submitted it to their consideration; each *Rupack* present delivered his opinion, but without rising from his seat: when the matter before them was settled, the King, standing up, put an end to the council.—After which they often entered into familiar conversation, and sometimes chatted together for an hour after their business was dispatched.

When any message was brought to the King, whether in council or elsewhere, if it came by one of the common people, it was delivered at some distance, in a low voice, to one of the inferior *Rupacks*; who, bending in an humble manner, at the King's side, delivered the message in a low tone of voice, with his face turned aside.—His commands appeared to be absolute; though he acted in no important business without the advice of his Chiefs. In council there was a particular stone, on which the King sat; the other *Rupacks* did not always take the same place, seating themselves sometimes on his right-hand and sometimes on his left.

Every day in the afternoon the King, whether he was at PELEW, or with the *English* at OROOLONG, went to sit in public, for the purpose of hearing any requests, or of adjusting any difference or dispute which might have arisen among his subjects.

As these people had but little property to create dissension, and no lawyers to foment animosity, it is probable that the immutable boundaries of right and wrong were perfectly understood, and not often violated; whenever they were, the offending party received the King's censure, which exposed them to general shame; a sentence, to uncorrupted minds, far more severe than any penal institution.—They could not recur to the dubious construction of five hundred laws, vaguely *conceived*, and worse *understood*; under the *obscurity* of which, in civilized countries, the artful villain too often takes shelter, and the injured sit down more oppressed.—Happy for them, they were ignorant of that casuistry and refinement which can argue vice into virtue! nor were acquainted with the *Laudanum* of rhetoric, whose property will occasionally benumb and lay dormant the power of common understandings!—They had no conception that there existed polished nations, where it was infinitely more expensive to sue for justice than to submit to fraud and oppression!—nations where men's *oaths* only, not men's *words*, were credited! and where there were found wretches who dared attack the properties and lives of their fellow-citizens, by assertions of *falsehood*, whilst they solemnly and impiously invoked the GOD OF HEAVEN to attest their *truth*!—Born the children of Nature, and secluded from the corruption of the world, her laws were their general guide.—Their *real* wants were few, and they saw nothing to excite *artificial* ones.—

Every

Every one seemed to be occupied with their own humble pursuits; and, as far as our people, in a stay of three months with the natives, could decide, appeared to conduct themselves toward each other with great civility and benevolence; for they never observed any wrangling or open passion.—Even when children were disputing, or fighting, they strongly marked their displeasure, by stifling with rebuke their little impetuosities.

THE GENERAL.

The next in power was the King's brother, RAA KOOK, officially General of all his forces.—It was his duty to summon the Rupacks to attend the King, on whatever expedition, or purpose they were called; but though RAA KOOK acted as Commander in Chief, yet all the executive orders came from the King, whenever he attended in person, as fully appeared when they went on the second expedition to ARTINGALL, where the canoes attendant on the King conveyed to the General all the resolutions which he thought adviseable to adopt.—The General, as the King's next brother, was his presumptive heir; the succession of PELEW not going to the King's children, till it had passed through the King's brothers; so that after the demise of ABBA THULLE, the sovereignty would have descended to RAA KOOK, on his demise to ARRA KOOKER, and, on the death of this last brother,

it would have reverted to the eldest son of ABBA THULLE; on which contingency, QUI BILL being the presumptive heir, would during the reign of his last surviving uncle, have become of course the hereditary General; as LEE BOO would when the sovereignty had fallen to his elder brother.

THE MINISTER.

The King was always attended by a particular Chief, or *Rupack*, who did not appear to possess any hereditary office, but only a delegated authority.—He was always near the King's person, and the Chief who was first consulted: but whether his office was religious, or civil, or both, our people could not learn with any certainty.—He was not considered as a warrior, nor ever bore arms; and had only one wife, whereas the other *Rupacks* had two.—The *English* were never invited to his house, or introduced into it, although they were conducted to almost all those of the other Chiefs.

THE RUPACKS.

This class, though considerable in number, could only be regarded as Chiefs, or, to describe them by *European* notions, might be denominated the nobles: they were not all of the same degree, as was distinguishable by a difference in the *Bone* they wore; some were created whilst
our

our people were there, after the second engagement at ARTINGALL.—These marks of honour were conferred solely by the King, in the manner already described, when Captain WILSON was invested with the *highest Order* of the *Bone* *.—The principal *Rupacks* generally attended the King, and were always ready at his command, to accompany him on any expedition, with a number of canoes, properly manned, and armed with darts and spears, who were to remain with him till they had his permission to return home with their dependants.—Though in this part of their government we trace an outline of the feudal system, yet, from the very few opportunities our people could have of investigating points of internal government, it appeared to them that the titles of *Rupacks* were personal badges of rank and distinction, nor did they apprehend they were hereditary honours, unless in the reigning family, who must of necessity be of this class; therefore, as to the extent of the power or privileges of the *Rupacks*, I conceive it far better to leave these matters to future discoveries (should any hereafter be made) than to obtrude opinions on a subject that might turn out to be fallacious.—Thus much seemed certain, that all those of the first order were summoned to ABBA THULLE's councils,

* The form of the *Bone* of the *highest Order* is figured in plate IV. fig. 3. Our people never knew what animal this was a bone of; but, by submitting the inspection of it to the *best authority* in this country, it was supposed to be part of the bone of a whale, or some animal of that species.

paid him on every occasion a visible obedience, and were themselves much respected by the rest of the people.

P R O P E R T Y.

Considering that during the time our people remained on these islands, their minds were principally engaged by their own concerns, it will hardly be supposed they had much leisure to investigate a subject of this nature.—As far as they could obtain intelligence on this point, they understood that the natives only possessed a property in their work and labour, but no absolute one in the soil, of which the King appeared to be general proprietor.—A man's house, furniture, or canoe, was considered as his private property; as was also the land allotted him, as long as he occupied and cultivated it; but whenever he removed with his family to another place, the ground he held reverted to the King, who gave it to whom he pleased, or to those who solicited to cultivate it. Every family occupied some land for their maintenance, necessity imposed this labour on them; and the portion of time which they could spare from providing for their natural wants, passed in the exercise of such little arts, as, while they kept them industrious and active, administered to their convenience and comfort.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Of the Produce of PELEW, and of the Way of Life of the Natives.

P R O D U C E.

EVERY part of the island called COOROORAA, of which PELEW was the Capital (as far as our people had opportunities of making observations) seemed to bear the marks of industry and good cultivation.—All the islands which our people saw were well covered with trees of various kinds and sizes, some of them being very large, as may easily be conceived by their canoes made out of trunks, which, when of the largest dimensions, were capable of carrying twenty-eight or thirty men.—They had a great variety of timber-trees, among which was noticed the *Ebony*, and a tree, that, being pierced or wounded by a gimblet, there ran from it a thick white liquid, of the consistence of cream.—They had also a species of the *Manchineel* tree, in cutting down of which our people used to get blistered and swelled: the inhabitants pointed out the cause, saying, that
it

it was owing to their being sprinkled by the sap of this tree.—This the natives reckoned among the unlucky trees, and advised our people against the use of it.—But the most singular tree noticed at PELEW, was one, in size and in its manner of branching, not unlike our *Cherry-tree*, but in its leaves resembling the *Myrtle*. Its peculiarity was, that it had no bark, having only an outward coat of about the thickness of a card, darker than the inside, though equally close in texture; the colour of the interior part being nearly that of mahogany, and so extremely hard, that few of the tools which the *English* had could work it, the wood breaking their edges almost every moment; a circumstance which, very early in the construction of their vessel, determined our people against the use of it.—They had also the Cabbage-tree; and a tree whose fruit nearly resembled an almond*; the Carambola; and the wild Bread-fruit, called by the natives *Riamall*.—Yams † and cocoa-nuts being the chief article of sustenance, were attended to with the utmost care; the former were of the grey mottled kind; the latter were in large plantations, affording both food and shade.—The beetle-nut they had in abundance, and made great use of it, though only when green; contrary to the practice of the people of INDIA, who never use it but when dry.—They possessed Plantains and Bananas, SEVILLE

* *Terminalia catappa* of LINNÆUS. † *Arum esculentum* of LINNÆUS.

oranges and lemons; neither of these were in any considerable quantity; therefore only produced on visits, or occasions of more than common ceremony.—To these may be added, the jamboo-apple, mentioned in page 257, as brought when LEE BOO first appeared.—This country produced some sugar-cane, and great abundance of the bamboo; likewise the *Turmeric*, which the natives used as a dye, and with which the women stained their skins.—They have ochre, both red and yellow, with which they paint their houses and canoes.

None of the islands the *English* visited had any kind of grain; nor any quadruped whatever, except some brownish grey rats, which ran wild in the woods, and three or four meagre cats, which were seen in some houses at PELEW, probably brought on some drift or part of a canoe of other islands, wrecked on the reef.—This might excite them to admire so much the two dogs our people left with them, which unluckily were both males.

As to birds, they had plenty of common cocks and hens, which, though they were not domesticated, but ran about the woods, yet loved to get near their houses and plantations; and, what will appear singular (considering their little variety of food) they had never made any use of them, till our people saw them, and told the natives they were excellent to eat.—The *English*, at the desire of ABBA THULLE, killed some, and boiled them; the King was

the first who tasted them; he thought them good, and frequently partook of them afterwards, so that our people put them in possession of a new dish; the men appeared pleased at seeing them killed, and would go out on purpose to drive them in their way.—Though the natives had not till now made these birds an article of food, yet, when they went into the woods, they frequently eat their eggs; but they did not admire them for being newly laid; the luxury to them was, when they could swallow an imperfect chicken in the bargain.—Pigeons they had also in the woods.—At the time of breeding, they took the young from the nest, and brought them up near their houses, keeping them on a perch tied by one leg, and feeding them on yams; this bird was accounted a great dainty, as we have had occasion to see, by its being so sparingly used, and none, but those of a certain dignity, permitted to eat thereof.—The people of PELEW were wonderfully active and expert in climbing up trees in quest of these nests, or any thing else that was an object of their pursuit.—These which I have mentioned, were the only birds they used to eat.—Our people left them two geese, the last remains of their live stock.

Several birds were seen flying about, whose plumage appeared to be extremely beautiful, but they probably might be of the same kinds as are found in different countries between the tropics.—The islands had also several small birds, whose notes were very melodious, particularly one which

which used to sing every morning and evening, and had a pipe sweet as a flagelet; our people often thought they were under the very tree whence the notes of this little bird came, yet none of them were ever certain they had seen it.

They had a variety of fish, beside the sort I have already described (page 123); and several smaller kinds, of very beautiful colours and variety of shapes, particularly one to which the *English* gave the name of the *Unicorn*, from a horn growing out of its forehead; its skin was rough, like a small shark or *dog-fish*, which it also resembled in shape and colour. They had the grey mullet, which they crimped, and frequently eat raw. They kill the shark, when they chance to come within the coral reef; this they do by spearing them, and afterwards getting ropes round them, then dragging them on shore; the flesh of the shark was esteemed by them as very delicate. They had also several kinds of shell-fish; such as the sea cray-fish, of the same sort as in the *Mediterranean* and on other *European* coasts:—and turtle, which the natives boiled, and seemed to admire. They had beside oysters, muscles, and a variety of cockles, particularly the *Kima cockle* *; this they frequently got by diving, at which the natives were amazingly expert; they would sometimes dive down in six or seven fathom water, and if the shell was very large, two

of them would contrive to bring it up between them. This fish they commonly eat raw.

The islands of PELEW, when viewed from the sea, exhibited high rugged land, well covered with wood. The interior part was in many places mountainous, but the vallies were extensive and beautiful, spreading before the eye many delicious prospects. The soil was in general rich; they had a great deal of grass, which, having no cattle whatever to eat down, grew high, and was scorched and burnt up by the heat of the sun. Our people saw no river at PELEW; their supplies of fresh water being from small streams and ponds, of which there were many. The chief source at OROOLONG, was the well at the back of the island, which afforded the *English* sufficient for their use whilst they remained there, and enough to water their vessel for their voyage, by collecting it daily in casks till they had obtained as much as they stood in need of.

OF THEIR WAY OF LIVING.

From the above account of the scanty produce of these islands, it must be evident that no luxury reigned in them. To their usual mode of living, on particular occasions they added some sweetmeats, which they obtained by the aid of a syrup extracted either from the palm-tree, or the sugar-cane (which grows spontaneous) and with which also they

they made their sweet-drink. Their sweetmeats were of three sorts;—the first, and the one that was most plentiful, was made of the kernels of old cocoa-nuts, scraped into a coarse kind of flour, then mixed with the syrup, and simmered over a slow fire till it became of a proper consistence, and whilst warm was put up in leaves; it acquired such hardness by keeping, that a knife would hardly cut it; the natives called it *Woolcll*, and it was the same our sailors denominated *Choak-Dog*.—The second sort was made of the fruit already mentioned as resembling the almond, not bruised, but whole, boiled in the same manner, and put in leaves.—The third was a wet sweetmeat, clear and transparent; this was uncommon, but was made at Captain WILSON's coming away, and presented to him in the same large turcen of wood which was brought out on his first visit to the King. ABBA THULLE, when he presented it, said, that he gave him the turcen *, but that his wives had prepared the sweetmeat on purpose for him. On the Captain's noticing that it appeared different from any of the sorts he had seen before, and wishing to know of what it was made, RAA KOOK dispatched a man, who in an hour returned with two fresh-gathered plants; from the root of them this sweetmeat was made, which in shape, size, and colour, resembled a common turnip; its leaves

* Our people could never learn the name by which the natives called this vessel, of which *one only* was seen, and therefore have termed it a turcen, as resembling it in form.

were three feet or upwards in length, but narrow and green *; Captain WILSON was going to taste a bit of the root raw, but they would not suffer him, signifying that it was not good, by spitting, as if they had something unpleasant in their mouth. This sweetmeat did not keep so well as the other two sorts, growing soon sour.—They had also a method of scraping the kernel of the cocoa-nut into a pulp, which when mixed with some of their sweet drink, and the juice of the sour orange, had the appearance of curds and whey.

Their mode of preserving fish, when there was plenty, so that it would keep a day or two, has been fully explained in page 190. Some of the other sorts of fish they boiled in salt-water, and eat without any kind of sauce; they also boiled the sea cray-fish; but the smaller sort of shell-fish, and the *Kima Cockle*, they usually eat raw, squeezing only a little orange or lemon-juice over it; and the grey mullet (though they sometimes boiled it) yet was more commonly eaten raw: as soon as caught, they cleaned and crimped it, then laid it about an hour in the sun to harden, by which time it was fully drest to their taste.

They had no salt, nor did they make use of sauce or seasoning in any thing they eat. Their drink was as simple as their diet: at their meals, the milk of the cocoa-nut was their

It was probably the *Tacca pinnatifida* of LINNÆUS.

usual beverage; they very seldom drank water, and indeed so very little of any thing, that it was a matter of surprize to our people, who constantly observed it; yet on visits, or occasional rejoicings, they appeared to relish their sweet drink, and sherbet, which latter had only the addition of some juice of orange.

They rose in general at day-light, and as soon as they were up, both men and women went to bathe in fresh water: they had separate bathing-places; and every man, whose business led him near those appropriated to the women, was obliged to make some particular halloo, which, if answered by a female voice, he could not go on, but either turned another way, or waited till the women who were bathing had left the water.

About eight o'clock was their hour of breakfasting; after which, if there was any council to be held, the King met his Chiefs, and the common people went to their different occupations; at noon they dined; and supped soon after sunset, usually retiring to rest two hours after. Though this was their common way of living, yet on occasions of public rejoicing, or festivity, they would dance the greatest part of the night.

They had no method, that was observed, of measuring time but by the height of the sun.—Their seasons were divided into the wet and dry, as in other tropical countries. They
had

had some knowledge of the stars, having names for several of them, which they pointed out to our people.

Every part of the PELEW islands, that the *English* visited, appeared populous, though to what extent of population they could never ascertain ; but probable conjecture might be formed, from ABBA THULLE and his allies having sent out, in the last expedition against PELELEW, near four thousand men ; nor had our people reason to suppose but that there were many more left behind equally fit for service : even had the occasion required it ; perhaps their number of canoes might not have been adequate to carry to battle near their full strength.

CHAPTER XXV.

Of their Houses.—Their domestic Implements.—Their Weapons of War.—Their Canoes.

THEIR HOUSES.

THEIR houses were raised about three feet from the ground, placed on large stones, which appeared as if cut from the quarry, being thick and oblong; on these pedestals the foundation beams were laid, from whence sprang the upright supports of their sides, which were crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins; the intermediate spaces closely filled up with bamboos and palm-leaves, which they platted so closely and artificially as to keep their habitations warm and exclude all wet; and their being raised from the ground preserved them from any humidity. The floors were in general made of very thick plank, a space of an inch or two being left between many of them. But in some of the houses they were composed of large bamboos split, which being perpetually trodden over, rendered them very slippery.—The interior part of
the

he house was without any division, the whole forming one great room.—In general, the fire-place stood about the middle of it, sunk lower than the floor, with no timber below it, the whole space beneath being filled up with hard rubbish; but in the larger buildings, where they held their public meetings, they had a fire-place at each end.—Their fires were in common but small, being mostly used to boil their yams, and to keep up a little flame at night to clear away the dews, and smoke the mosquitoes.—Their windows came to the level of the floor, and served both for doors and windows, having stepping-stones at all of them to enter by. To prevent any inconvenience from wind or rain, which so many apertures might occasion, each of them had a bamboo frame or shutter, interwoven as the sides of the houses were, which sliding on bamboo rods, were easily flipt on one side when any body wanted to go in or out.—On the top of the upright sides beams were laid across, from whence sprang the roof, which was pointed like our barns, the whole inside being clear; this made their houses within very lofty and airy; the outside of the roof was thatched very thick and close with bamboos or palm-leaves.—This was the general form of their houses; some of which were from sixty to eighty feet in length, but these were appropriated to public uses, such as meetings of business, or festivity; at other times they served the natives to assemble in and chat together, where the women usually brought their work, and joined

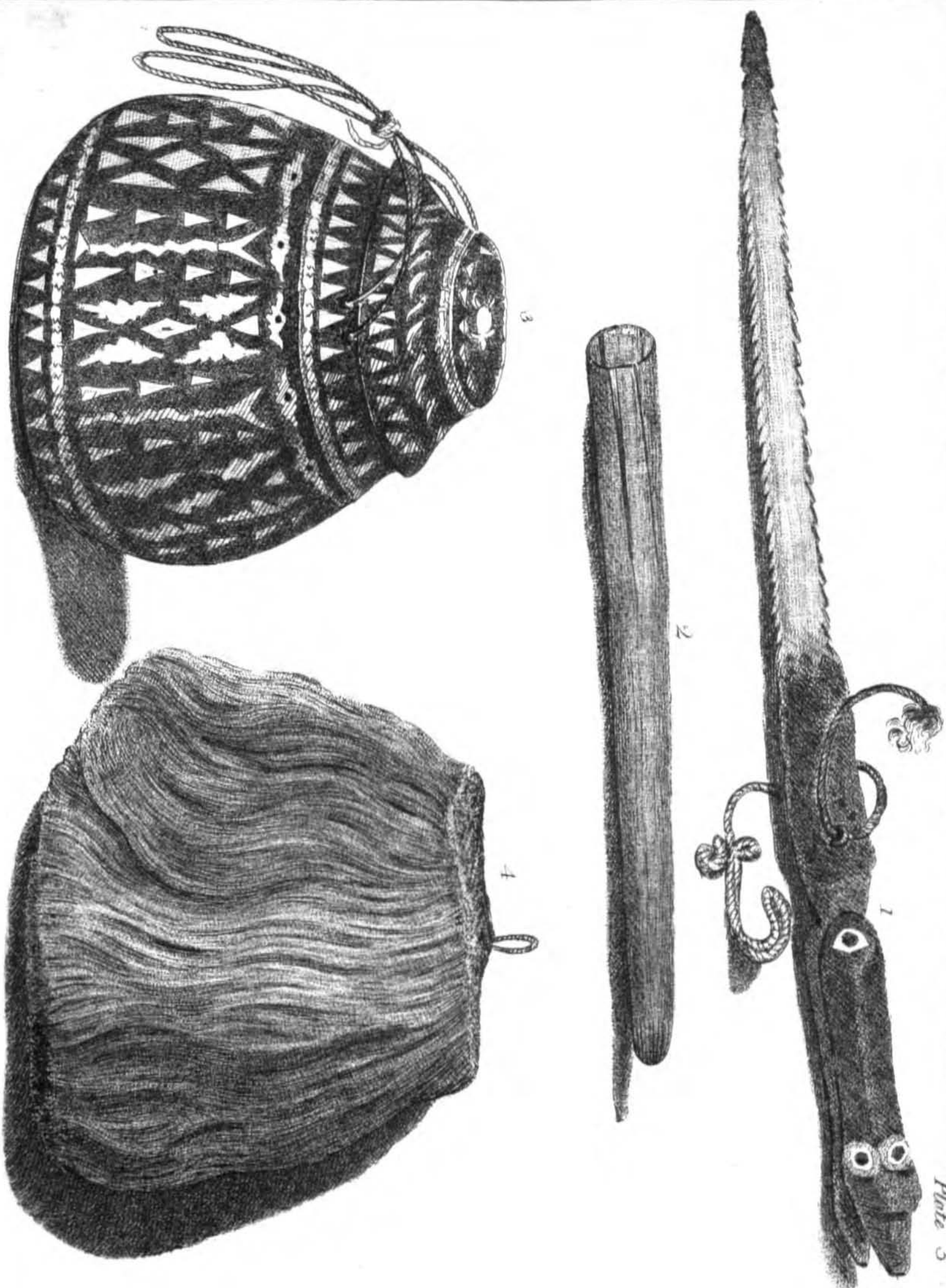
joined in the conversation. Those which were more properly domestic habitations, were the same both in shape and texture, though less in dimension.—It was remarked, that the family kept on one side of the central fire-place, and the servants on the other.

OF THEIR DOMESTIC IMPLEMENTS.

IN a country where no aid could be obtained from the assistance of iron tools, and where every thing which was convenient and useful could only be produced by much time, labour, and patience, and at last fashioned by such poor means as necessity, stimulating invention, by slow degrees brought about, it will not be expected that their domestic implements would be numerous.

Among the things most essential to their idea of comfort, were little baskets, which they always carried about with them; they had different sorts, some of them were of very nice texture, woven from slips of the plantain leaf. In these they usually carried their beetle-nut, their comb, and their knife; nor did they omit having a little twine in it, to tie up any thing they might want to keep together. They had also wooden baskets with covers, very nicely carved, and inlaid with shells. These they hung up in their houses, for use and decoration.

Their



1 A Small Dagger 2 the Staff made of Bamboo 3 a Wooden Basket wound with Shells 4 an Apron of Cocoa Nut Hays

Published by G. Nichol, for Cape Henry Wilson, as the Act directs May 4th 1783.

Their best knives were formed of a piece of the large mother of pearl oyfter-shell, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished.—The sort more common was made of a piece of some muscle-shell, or of a split bamboo, which they sharpen to an edge, and render exceedingly serviceable.

*See plate III.
fig. 2.*

Their combs were formed of the orange-tree: the handle and teeth fashioned from the solid wood, and not in separate pieces closely connected together, like those brought from most of the late-discovered islands.

*See plate III.
fig. 4.*

No man stirred abroad without his basket of beetle-nut.—The common order of people had a short piece of bamboo, in which they carried the powdered chinam, to strew over the beetle-nut before they put it in their mouths. The *Rupacks* or great people had their chinam in a long slender bamboo, nicely polished, and inlaid with pieces of shells at each end; and these were often not inelegantly fancied.

Their fishing-hooks were of tortoise-shell. Their twines, their cords, and all their fishing-nets, were well manufactured, and made from the husks of the cocoa-nut. The mats on which they slept, and threw over them when at rest, were formed of the plantain-leaf.

*See plate IV.
fig. 4.*

At their meals they generally used a plantain-leaf instead of a plate; the shell of the cocoa-nut serving as a cup to drink out of, which they sometimes polished very nicely.

They made also vessels of a kind of earthen-ware, of a reddish brown colour, and mostly of an oval shape. In these they heated their water, and boiled their fish, yams, &c.—Our people observed the natives were particularly careful of this pottery, never permitting any of it to approach the fire unless gradually, and always moving it with great caution; from which circumstances it is probable they have not yet discovered a method of burning it sufficiently.

A bundle of cocoa-nut husks, tied together, formed a broom, to dust or sweep their habitations.—The only convenience they had for keeping water in their houses, or bringing it from their springs, was thick bamboos, that had a bore of five or six inches diameter; these they placed upright, and flooped them when they wanted to pour any out, being at the upper end lipped so as to form a kind of spout.

Their hatchets were not unlike those of the South Sea islands, of which so many have been seen in England; the blade part being made of the strongest part of the large *Kima Cockle*, ground to a sharp edge.—But they were happy to adopt iron, when it had been given to them.

See plate II.
fig. 2.

They had also another kind of hatchet, which was formed in a manner to move round in a groove, that the edge might act longitudinally, or transversely, by which it would serve as a hatchet, or an adze, as occasion required.—Uncouth as their
hatchets

hatchets might appear to our people, it was a matter of surprize, to observe in how little a time the natives were able to fell a tree with them, though not without breaking several.

The things which I have above mentioned were such as their natural wants required; when these had been provided for, ingenuity superadded a few articles, which might in these islands be deemed luxuries. The shell of the tortoise was there remarkably beautiful, and the natives of PELEW had discovered the art of moulding it into little trays or dishes, and into spoons, with which, on particular occasions, they eat their fish and yams.—Some of the great ladies had also bracelets of the same manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid with shells.

See plate IV.
fig. 1, and 2.

See plate VI.
fig. 2.
AND
Plate III.
fig. 3.

How they conceived this art of working the tortoise-shell, or the idea of improving on a natural advantage, or what process they made use of to effect it, our people had no opportunity of discovering.

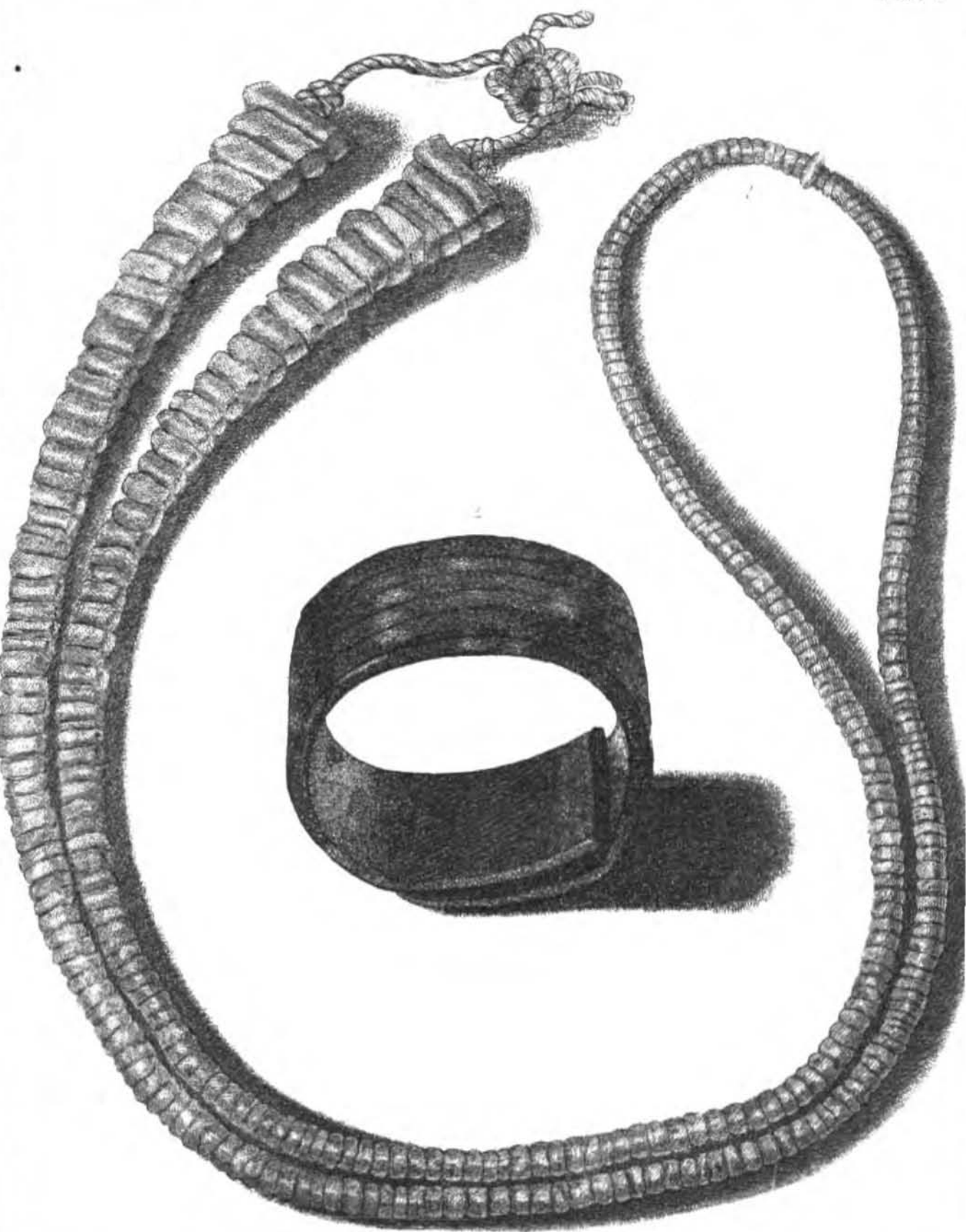
On days of public festivity, there was usually brought out the vessel mentioned in *page 101*, and there figured as representing a bird, the top of which lifted off, forming its back. It contained about thirty-six *English* quarts; and was filled with sweet drink for the King and his *Rupacks*. This was ABBA THULLÉ's property; and when one considers it as the work of so much time and patience (and the more estimable, as being the *only* vessel of the kind in their country)

try) the King's giving it to Captain WILSON at his departure, as already mentioned, was an additional proof of the liberality of these people, who were ready to divest themselves even of what they most valued, to give to their friends.

THEIR WEAPONS OF WAR.

The principal weapons used in their battles were spears; they were commonly about twelve feet long, formed of the bamboo, with the pointed end made of some wood exceedingly hard; they were barbed transversely, so that, having once entered the body, it was difficult to draw them out without lacerating the flesh, and widening to a great degree the wound.

Another war-weapon was the dart and sling.—The sling was a piece of wood about two feet in length, with a notch made in it, wherein the head of the dart was fixed.—The dart was of bamboo, pointed with an extreme hard and heavy kind of wood, like the spear, which they compressed with their hand, till the elasticity of the bamboo had formed such a curve as experience told them would reach the object aimed at; then letting it slip from the notch, it flew forth, and fell by its gravitation with the point downward, so as to effect the purpose of being destructive if it fell upon
the



the enemy.—It is hardly to be conceived with what address they directed this weapon, or the distance at which it would prove mortal. Their spears were only calculated for a certain distance, not being in general missible beyond fifty or sixty feet.—They had other spears about eighteen feet long, which were only used when they came to close quarters with the enemy.

When they went to battle, some of the *Rupacks* carried in their canoes a kind of sword, made of very hard wood, and inlaid with parts of shells; this they only made use of in personal engagement; they were of sufficient weight to cleave a man's skull.

See plate II.
fig. 1.

Our people saw a very few daggers, made of the sting of the *Ray-fish*, which is jagged all upwards from the point; they sheathed them in a bamboo, and their handles were of wood, formed into some grotesque shape; the whole length of the weapon not exceeding thirteen inches.

See plate V.
fig. 1.

THEIR CANOES.

As their battles were generally fought in canoes, these may with propriety follow the account of their warlike implements.

They were, like most other canoes, made from the trunk of a tree dubbed out; but our people, who had often seen

vessels of this sort in many other countries, thought those of PELEW surpassed in neatness and beauty any they had ever met with elsewhere; the tree out of which they were formed grew to a very considerable height, and resembled much the *English Ash*.—They were painted red, both within and without, and inlaid with shells in different forms.—When they went out in state, the heads and sterns were adorned with a variety of shells strung on a cord, and hung in festoons.—The smallest vessel that they built could hold four or five people, the largest were able to contain from twenty-five to thirty.—They carried an outrigger, but only on one side; and used latine sails made of matting.—As they were not calculated to resist a very rough sea, they rarely went without the coral reef, and seldom, within it, had any violent sea to encounter; whenever it blew hard the natives always kept close under shore.—In visits of ceremony, when the King, or the great *Rupacks* approached the place where they intended to land, the rowers flourished their paddles with wonderful address, and the canoes advanced with a stately movement; at other times they got on with an amazing velocity.—When they went against ARTINGALL, the little canoes,

* As their mode of applying their paint was uncommon, it may merit being particularly described:—The colours are crumbled with the hand into water, whilst it is warming over a gentle fire in earthen pots; they carefully skim from the surface whatever dry leaves or dirt may float on the top; when they find it sufficiently thick, they apply it warm, and let it dry upon the wood: the next day they rub it well over with cocoa-nut oil; and, with the dry husk of the cocoa-nut, give it, by repeated rubbing, a polish and stability that the waves cannot wash off.